

The Daily Gazette.

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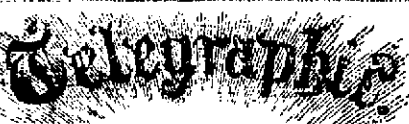
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, May 1, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE: WALTER D. MCINDOE, of Madison.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: W. W. Vaughn, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.

The Charleston Disruption.

The result of the labors of the "harmonious democracy" in manufacturing a platform may be seen in our telegraphic columns. After wrangling a week, with nothing which really divides them, the democratic convention separated into two conventions. The latest intelligence leaves them organized into distinct bodies, watching each other, and preparing to make different nominations.

If they knew with what contempt the sober and reflecting masses of the country look upon them, they would adjourn and hide themselves from public view. The people have no sympathy for either faction, because neither of them have taken their positions on account of any good principle.

It looks now as if the attempt would be made by the south to throw the election of president into the house by running a candidate of their own, expecting that Douglas may carry some of the northern states. Once in the house with the help of two northern states, they can elect their man. This they undoubtedly think is better than to attempt to support Douglas, whom they detest.

They will probably nominate Dickinson or Jeff. Davis for president. In the latter case, Fernando Wood would be vice president. The New York "hards" have already fraternized with the secessionists, and will be admitted into their convention. The southern delegates are cursing the softs for their ingratitude. After aiding to admit them, they (the softs) deserted their southern friends and coalesced with the Douglasites on the platform.

For this act of treachery the south will remember them.

LARGE HAIL STONES.—The Sterling, Ill., Republican is responsible for the following: "During the storm on Monday of last week, hail stones fell in some parts of Ogle county, which measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighed over one half pound. Horses and cattle were knocked down, and one man, a resident of Linville, was severely injured by being hit on the head with one of these diminutive icebergs."

WINTER WHEAT KILLED.—A correspondent of the Baraboo Republic, writing from Reedsburg, says: "Winter wheat is an entire failure. The like was never known since the state was settled. A few pieces only in the extensive timbered region west of this place are safe. In all the northwest portion of this country, with a good harvest now as much will be gathered as was sown."

THE JAPANESE.—The New York board of aldermen have appropriated \$30,000 for the reception of the Japanese embassy, shortly to reach this city.

DOWN EAST.—Last Thursday snow fell to the depth of two inches on the hills back of Albany, New York, and the same day there were six inches of snow at Balston, Saratoga county, N. Y.

STRANGE.—The Charleston Mercury publishes Lovejoy's great speech on slavery. The seed sown on stony ground will bear fruit some of these days.

SENATOR WIGFALL, OF TEXAS, has an admirer. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says he is "one of the most original, racy and fearless men of the times." Those "times" must be the hardest kind of times, if Wigfall is all that.

CROP PROSPECTS IN OHIO.—From Ohio the accounts are favorable. The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Verbal and written reports of the wheat crop, received through the country merchants during the week, are quite satisfactory. The late favorable weather has greatly improved the appearance of fields that looked bad the first part of the month, and where the crops were not injured they present a fine appearance. In some places where there was slowly farming, the yield, under the most favorable circumstances, will be meagre; but north of the Ohio river indications at present are favorable for a satisfactory harvest."

KENOSHA FIRE.—The loss by the late fire at Kenosha is estimated at \$121,000, on which there was an insurance of \$52,800.

THE GEORGIA LOTTERIES ABOLISHED.—All the Georgia lottery grants are foreclosed by prohibition of the drawings under a penal enactment of the state legislature, to take effect on the first day of June next. The act was passed in November at the last legislative session, and the owners of legalized grants are making arrangements to close up the business.

MR. ASHLEY'S BILL to prevent the recurrence of such protracted and discreditable contests over the election of Speaker and other officers of the house, as occurred at the opening of the present congress, meets with general favor. It provides that for the first two days, the mere business of voting for those officers shall alone be in order, until they are elected. If there is no choice at the end of this time, then all officers shall be elected by a plurality vote. We trust this bill, or something accomplishing the same object, will be passed by the present congress.

REPORT FOR THE MORNING GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Treasurer's Depot.

Charleston Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 30.

After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order and various parliamentary movements to prevent the reading of the main question, Mr. Butler moved to lay the whole subject on the table and proceed to vote for president.

Cries of agreed, no, no, &c.

Mr. Winthrop of Alabama contended that the motion of Mr. Butler was out of order and that a vote on the platform must now be taken.

Mr. Clark of Mississippi was unwilling to reach a result by subterfuge that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. Gittings of Indiana attempted to address the chair, but was called to order.

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table and proceed to balloting.

The president was most stating the question when a voice cried out, "Mr. President, 'a mistake, I didn't send that man's motion.'"

Mr. Gittings rose to demand an explanation, he would like to know who it was who spoke so disrespectfully to him. He claimed to be a delegate from Maryland.

Mr. Hooper rose, he did not intend anything disrespectful to the gentleman, but his name was Hooper of Alabama.

Mr. Gittings—If no insult was intended the gentleman will call at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken on adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report. It was adopted, ayes 167, nays 138.

Mr. Florence asked permission to make a personal explanation, declaring himself for Douglas and unwilling to obey the instructions to leave the convention in case the minority report was adopted.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority platform.

Mr. Clark of North Carolina stated that if these minority resolutions are adopted he would be compelled to abandon the convention and disconnect himself from the democratic party. [Cheers from the south.]

Mr. Salsbury of Delaware contended that the preamble to the minority resolutions contravenes the Cincinnati platform. Cries of order and the gentleman falling at the top of his voice until drowned in the uproar.

Mr. Butler demanded that the question be first taken on the first part of the resolution affirming the Cincinnati platform as the basis of the action of the convention, and that it was adopted, ayes 233, nays 70.

When Mississippi was called Mr. Glenn arose and voted no, declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati platform as explained at the north and south an unequalled swindle. His voice was drowned in cries of order.

The last half an hour, up to one o'clock, was spent in discussing the right of the Georgia delegation to a vote by districts.

The President having repeated his decision that the word request in the case of Georgia, is equivalent to a provision or invitation to vote as a unit.

Mr. Seward appealed, and whilst the vote was being taken withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Briggs of New York, now that the Cincinnati platform was adopted, moved that all the balance of the resolutions be laid on the table. Mr. Gittings of Maryland, rose to know whether he had been ruled out of order, simply because he came from a slave state. Cries of order, and great confusion.

Mr. Gittings proceeded to placate himself from a loud state, and succeeded in getting himself laughed at, which seemed to be his object.

The chair stated that he had not to his knowledge called the gentleman to order except when he was clearly out of order.

Mr. Gittings replied perhaps so, and then added that he had not had the honor of meeting the president before since 1840, when he made the most violent speech he had ever heard. Cries of order.

Mr. Stuart raised a point of order, that a motion to lay on the table, would affect the whole subject of it.

The president decided that it would not carry to the table the Cincinnati platform just adopted.

Mr. Gittings rose to a personal explanation; he did not mean any personal insult to the chair when he remarked that he had first seen him at a meeting, making a whip speech; he honored such men; he honored any man who dared to be a democrat in Massachusetts.

Mr. Yancy of Alabama, said the motion to lay the balance of the minority platform on the table was out of order, as it is equivalent to a motion to strike out all but the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order.

The president declared the motion to lay on the table in order. After the vote had commenced, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes, all refusing to vote on the subject. The result was then announced: Ayes 81; nays 181; so the convention refused to lay the minority platform on the table.

The convention then proceeded to vote separately on the resolutions.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina, warned gentlemen that if they adopted these resolutions, that the democratic party would cease to exist as a national party.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan rose to a question of order. Cries of down, down, by the southern members.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, rose and desired to address the convention. Great excitement ensued, and the southern members demanded a decision on the point of order refusing to hear Mr. Richardson, and crying him down. Mr. Richardson maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak, but was called to order by the Alabama and Mississippi delegations.

Judge Meek of Alabama, demanded that the convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed.

Mr. Cochrane of New York asked a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. Richardson to speak. The motion was declared out of order.

Another half hour was spent in points of order and privilege questions, when a vote was taken on the motion to strike out the preamble and first resolution relating to the Dred Scott decision of the supreme court relative to slavery. Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida refused to vote. The northern delegates generally went out to consult, and the vote was finally announced as follows: ayes 220. The only ayes were New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 10, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4, Pennsylvania 9, Indiana 24, Missouri 5, Kentucky 4.

The president then announced that the preamble, with the first resolution, is rejected.

Mr. Butler proposed that the balance of the platform be voted down without division.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan demanded a separate vote on each resolution.

The vote was then taken on the resolution to protect foreign-born citizens. Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama declined to vote and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A vote was then taken on the Pacific railroad resolution and was adopted, the same states refusing to vote, and their being only 20 negative votes.

Mr. Cook gave notice of a motion to reconsider this vote with an object in checking Alabama in joining the Alabama movement. The remaining resolutions were then voted on successively. The same states declining to vote, and Arkansas casting but three votes. All of them were adopted nearly unanimously. The year numbering 274.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the convention, complaining that whilst those on his side had given a respectful hearing to the south, they had not been allowed to say one word; and those who had acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in or out of congress and they had kept the agreement. He was ready to yield money or property for peace or harmony, but would not consent to yield his honor. This was demanded of him by the south.

Mr. Yancy replied at some length declaring that congress has the right to protect the property of slaveholders against the encroachments of territorial legislatures wherever it may occur.

Mr. Stuart moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the previous question but gave way to Mr. Walker, chairman of the Louisiana delegation, who rose and announced that he had a communication from that delegation to make to the convention. He then proceeded to read a statement and protest giving their reasons for withdrawing from the convention. He also read a resolution declaring that in case the delegates from Alabama should withdraw as contemplated by the convention of that state, no other person should represent that state in this convention. The delegation rose to depart, when Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, rose and stated that the delegation from that state authorized him to state that the delegation also withdrew from the convention with Alabama.

Mr. Wan, Mountain, of Arkansas, was authorized to state that the delegation of his state that they no longer regarded their seats in the convention. We have heretofore declared the democratic party was harmonious, but we are now parted forever, separated in principle; if our friends from the free states cannot join us in fighting the black republicans. He concluded by stating that two of the delegates decided to join the majority, but the majority contends that as they are instructed to vote as a unit, no one has authority to cast the vote of the state after they leave.

Mr. Simms, chairman of the South Carolina delegation, read in behalf of that delegation protesting that the platform adopted is in contravention of the principles of their state convention, and therefore the delegations withdrew with the exception of three of its members.

Mr. Glenn of Mississippi, delivered in behalf of that state, a powerful and exciting address telling the convention that in less than 60 days they will see a united south acting in concert. [Defeating applause, in which the galleries joined.] The time will come when you will want us. He concluded by saying that he had sympathy with the seceding delegates could meet them at St. Andrews' Hall to-night.

Mr. Milton, of Florida, in behalf of the delegation, presented their protest and withdrew, telling the north and northwest, that as they had hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks they parted with them with little regret. He read a long protest signed by the whole delegation and refusing to allow any other to cast the vote of Florida in the convention.

Mr. Boyan, of Texas, had long looked forward to this result, and he presented the protest of Texas, declaring that the principles maintained by a majority of the convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, in behalf of the delegation of his state then entered a protest that they could not consent to place an unsound man on an unsound platform, and expressed the opinion that the chief of the squatter sovereigns should receive the nomination. The protest is signed by three of the delegates who protest that no one else shall cast the vote of the state in the convention.

Mr. Georgia delegation asked leave to retire that they might consult on the question.

Mr. Gitting again kicked up another excitement on the floor to make a personal explanation, but was ordered by the President to take his seat.

Mr. Murdock, of Illinois, addressed the convention, asserting that some of the chairmen of these delegations were withdrawing their states without consulting their delegations. He therefore proposed an adjournment to enable them to properly consult. At the request of Mr. Russell of Virginia, Mr. Murdock temporarily withdrew the motion, and allowed him to say a few words.

Mr. Russell then spoke for Virginia, expressing deep sympathy for the southern states, and asking that an adjournment be made to allow of a consultation.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in behalf of himself and one other of his colleagues, withdrew from the convention. He said we came here to join a convention of thirty-three states, nine of which have now withdrawn and we refuse to further participate in the deliberations of those that remain.

Mr. Salsbury, of Delaware, said that himself and majority of the delegation are now fully prepared to act, therefore ask leave to adjourn for a short time.

Mr. Murdock moved to adjourn at eight o'clock.

John Cochrane, of New York, moved to adjourn till to-morrow morning. The motion was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 8 p. m., after a continuous session of six hours. The excitement in the city is great. A salute is fired in honor of the southern delegations.

The seceders will meet to-night and nominate Daniel S. Dickinson, with probably A. H. Stevens for Vice President.

There is considerable feeling against the three South Carolina delegates who refused to secede.

North Carolina stands firm, and so also does Maryland. Georgia and Virginia are discussing, and part of the delegates have withdrawn. Kentucky is also consulting.

Douglas will be nominated to-morrow on the first ballot. The convention will have some difficulty to obtain a southern man for Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The excitement here consequent upon the proceedings of the convention is intense. The Tennessee congressmen in response to an inquiry from the delegates of that state, advised them this morning to remain in the convention and support the nominee.

SECEDEES CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 30.

St. Andrew's Hall was thronged with members of the bolters from the Convention.

John C. Preston, of South Carolina, presiding. On taking the chair, Mr. Preston, in the Virginia Hotel, and requested the loan of \$50, at the same time offering a watch as security. Keefe opened heart and purse, gave him \$50, and took the watch as security, to be on the safe side, as he supposed. Keefe then went up with the sharper to the hotel, and was shown by him the reading room, while he (the sharper) would go out to prepare his sisters for his reception. He has been gone ever since.

Keefe waited some time, and then stated his case to gentlemen, who upon examining the watch, pronounced it brass, and worthless.

Mr. Yancy followed with a statement of his views of the position occupied by the

southern delegates. We appear here simply as citizens of the states in which we live, we were sent to the national convention as delegates, but our mission has been fulfilled, and we return as mere citizens from the late national convention, which is now a mere sectional gathering. A few southern delegates still remain there it is true, but it is in the hope of inducing them to forego the black republican purposes. Mr. Yancy proposed that they should take no action but to remain here and watch the proceedings of the regular convention.

Should the convention nominate Douglas, it would then become their duty to present and recommend to the people of the United States, candidates for president and vice-president, on a national and constitutional basis, and therefore a southern basis. He thought no steps should be taken by the seceding convention until the proper time.

Additional to our Morning Extra.

Bayard of Delaware did not regard the issue that overruled principle in the national convention as more than a species of black republicanism as it was a struggle for power and plunder. The corrupts and bargains of a general scramble for office. He was very severe on the New York delegation. He said he desired to join in such a nomination that would suit the south, but as soon as they had secured their seats turned their backs on the south. He trusted that other states would withdraw from that convention and that it would be utterly dissolved. He did not consider that seceders had the power to make regular nominations, but he would recommend if it should be formed that they should join in the recommendation of some suitable candidates with a written address to their constituents.

Mr. Matthews of Louisiana, in behalf of his delegation, asked that no action should be taken by this body, until we see instead of 8 states, we do not to-morrow number 15 and perhaps 17; we should wait till to-morrow, and we should do nothing hastily until we hear from those states, who asked for an adjournment last evening in order to have an opportunity of consulting as to the course they should pursue. A call of the states was then made, and when New York was reached, Dr. Skinner of the Wood delegation responded.

He said he came there to attend a national convention, and had been sitting out in the cold for 8 days. His delegation having been ousted from their seats by fraud. He was a hard, and the difference between a hard and a soft, was that the former sacrificed principle for power, and the latter principles for power. He had no doubt that Wood would have been here if he had known the meeting was to be held.

Delaware called—Bayard, and one other delegate came forward. Maryland no answer. Virginia responded to by Fisher, who said there would be more than that state here. He also said he had sent an invitation to mayor Wood to be here.

South Carolina called—Mr. Reed, said he was one of the three whose names were not signed to the protest, he had hesitated in leaving the convention, in the hope of recurring harmony, but where slavery goes there the Carolinas will go also. He was satisfied Georgia will be with us here to-morrow night, and also he hoped every southern state.

Georgia was called, Mr. Miller responded and said he believed a large majority of his delegation will be here to-morrow morning.

Florida called, when the latter delegation responded, all the seceding delegations signed the roll. The convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

Mr. Yancy addressed a mass meeting of seceders at the City Hall.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

The southerners organized a committee on organization and met at noon to-day, when an organization will be perfected.

Mr. Douglas professes satisfaction with the result, declaring that the seceders do not represent the popular sentiment of the states they represent.

Fernando Wood and his delegation all joined the seceders.

New York, May 1.

Counterfeit lives on the Wamsutta Bank of Fall River, Massachusetts, circulated here yesterday.

New York, May 1.

Stocks are very dull and lower. Money still very plenty, 6 1/2 per cent call; 7 per cent short first class paper. Central gold 12 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 63 1/2; Reading 42; Harlem 12 1/2; Hudson 41 1/2; New York City 98 1/2.

The Market.

New York, May 1.

Flour market without striking change, sales 6000 bbls, 5,40a,45 super state; 5,50 a,55 extra state; 3,40a,45 super western; 5,60a,00 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour steady. Rye flour steady 5,50a,25. Wheat dull and nominal in favor of buyers, with nothing of moment doing. Sales 1,000 bushels of Milwaukee club at 1,35 an outside price.

Negro MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The "reporters" have gone south, and one of them gives the following as the exact phraseology of the negro minister in marrying a dark couple at Live Creek, Georgia:—

"Here is a couple who have walked out to-night, wishing to be joined in, and through love and wishing dom day have anything to do come forward and speak now, if not, let them hold their peno now and forever heart joint."

"Mr. Jim Thompson, whose ever stands fast by your left side, do you take her for your dearly beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving? Do you love her mother? Do you love her father? Do you love her brothers? Do you love her sisters? Do you love her master? Do you love her mistress? Do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I do."

"Miss Mary Thompson, whose ever stands fast by your right side, do you take to be your dearly beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through confusion, safe and be safe, holy and be holy? Do you love his mother? Do you love his father? Do you love his brother? Do you love his sister? Do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I will."

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fast by the right hand, and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife, by the Commandments of God, which shall hold, and lasting through all the days of your life, now and forever more. Now, Mr. Jim, kiss your bride."

"Let us sing a hymn:—

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair, Ye wretched sinners are! Amen."

ANOTHER AND ANOTHER.—The Republican, of St. Louis, of the 23d inst., says: "Samuel Kniff, of Wisconsin, was cheated out of \$50 by the 'Sick Sister' game. He was about to take passage on the Hawk Eye State, when he was accosted by a person who said he was a stranger from Iowa, and was in the Virginia Hotel, and requested the loan of \$50, at the same time offering a watch as security. Keefe opened heart and purse, gave him \$50, and took the watch as security, to be on the safe side, as he supposed. Keefe then went up with the sharper to the hotel, and was shown by him the reading room, while he (the sharper) would go out to prepare his sisters for his reception. He has been gone ever since."

Kniff waited some time, and then stated his case to gentlemen, who upon examining the watch, pronounced it brass, and worthless."

Southern JUDGES LEGALIZING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—While the "national democracy," assembled at Charleston are endeavoring to embody the slave trade and slave code doctrines into their platform, the "national democratic" United States district judges at the south are anticipating their action by virtually deciding the slave trade legal.

In the case of the United States vs. Broadnax et al, charged with holding, selling or otherwise disposing of twenty negroes, averred to have been brought into this country from a foreign place, to the grand jurors unknown. Judge Jones, of the United States district court of Alabama, has just decided that the acts passed for prohibiting the African slave trade apply only to persons concerned in the importations of slaves, in slave vessels. As soon as the negroes have passed into other hands, after importation, he claims that they come under state jurisdiction, and the United States courts can do nothing in the matter. And as there are no state laws against holding or selling slaves, the acts cannot be convicted of. The pirate has no more slaves on his cargo somewhere on the coast, and the slaves are instantly taken out of the protection of the United States law. The thief is only to have a convenient receiver, and the federal authorities cannot interpose.

Taking this decision in connection with that of Judge Magrath, in South Carolina, and that of the supreme court in the Dred Scott case, and it will be seen that the federal judges practically render the laws against slave trading void. Under Judge Magrath's decision, the slave trader cannot be arrested while he has more slaves on the bank of a river, and he can be arrested when he has got to the shore and sold them; and under the Dred Scott decision, their purchaser may take them wherever he pleases. The whole of the elaborate series of statutes by which the founders of the Union sought to prohibit this traffic, are, according to those decisions, of no more practical effect than so much blank paper.

—Chicago Journal.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT DAVENPORT.—On Saturday last, R. K. Campbell, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa, committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Campbell was a native of Ohio, and removed to Davenport four years ago, and opened a banking office. The cause assigned for the rash act is financial embarrassment. The Democrat and News gives the following account of his difficulties and his death:—

Mr. Campbell was a very proud man, whose every word, was man of his commercial and financial reputation, and he has often said that sooner than he would live he would commit suicide. There has been a great deal of trouble in settling up the affairs of Nichols, Isbell & Co., and Nichols, Campbell & Co., Bankers, at one time doing business in this city. Mr. Campbell had become involved and made liable for money which he thought it was unjust for him to pay.

This had preyed upon his mind to such a degree, that he had become partially deranged. Sheriff Thorington entered the bank of Mr. Campbell, with an execution of \$1000, obtained against the above parties. Mr. Campbell being one.

Mr. Campbell paid it, and Mr. Thorington came behind the counter to look over the money and write a receipt. While counting over the \$1000, Mr. Thorington thought he noticed something wild and strange in Mr. Campbell's appearance, and determined to keep an eye upon him, but while his attention was drawn off for a moment, Mr. Campbell stepped behind the counter, and with a revolver, he pointed at the back of his head, fired the fatal shot, he sank back upon a lounge, and expired without a groan.

Mr. Campbell was one of the most honorable and upright men we have ever known. But a few days since, he told a well known citizen that he would not consent to live a single day if he thought he could not pay his debts as fast as they became due—that he could not look a man in the face if he owed him a cent, and could not pay it when called upon. The testimony before the coroner's jury shows that Mr. Campbell was evidently laboring under partial derangement, and it was probably this that led him to commit the unfortunate and fatal act. Mr. C. leaves a wife and two sons, young men grown, one of them living in this city, and the other in Texas.

Evidence sufficient to procure the indictment and conviction of six members of the New York senate and eight of the assembly for legislative corruption, has been discovered; and it is proposed to introduce their cases to the courts and their carcasses to the prison, if possible. Put 'em through, say we.

BRANSON.—The Sillwater Democrat says that the United States land office, at Cambridge, Minnesota, in Isanti county, was burned down on Saturday, the 7th inst.

The government records, patents, and most of the maps were saved, but the furniture, stationery, blanks and other property belonging to the government, were mostly destroyed.

Mr. Setzer, the register, lost some private property. The post office, was in the same building, and was consumed.

QUITE A HAIL FROM A RAILROAD COMPANY.—On Saturday a safe in the possession of Jasper Vliet, which was attached some days since, on the complaint of Levi Hosson, a creditor of the M. & Horton B. R. Co., was opened, and about \$24,000, mostly in cash was found inside. Numerous creditors who had got wind of the safe being in the possession of the sheriff, also had attachments served upon it, and their various claims fully covered the entire amount, so that nothing was left to the railroad company. Railroadroading must be improving, to enable them to have an amount like this stored away. The lucky creditors were in high glee when the discovery of their rich plunder fully unfolded to their vision.—Winona.

MARRIED.

In January, April 23d, Mr. J. Curtis, Mr. JAS. CROOK and Miss MARY L. GILBERT, of Haver, were united in marriage.

1860 New Commission House, 1860

We have established ourselves in the General Agency and Commission Business in the store on Milwaukee St., recently vacated by Barrows & Land, and are now ready to receive orders for all kinds of goods, and to execute all orders for the same.

Wholesale Commission House!

Our facilities for transacting a business of this kind are unsurpassed, and all matters entrusted to us shall receive our prompt and efficient attention.

Among the articles already on consignment we have:—

LAND PLASTER!

from the celebrated beds at Grand Rapids, Mich., of very superior quality, which should be in general use with all farmers.

WATER LIME!

from Ames & Merrill, Oregon—a celebrated brand, and warranted perfect.

Ohio Cheese!

placed on the table, and we are in receipt of HIGGINS, ALCOCK and PHOEBE'S BUTTER from the popular house of Lawrence, Molony & Co., which we offer at unusually low prices.

We are always supplied with orders for the purchase of all kinds of goods, and to execute all orders for the same.

Orders and Consignments dispatched with promptness and fidelity.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Thermometrical Table.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, A.M., P.M., WIND, WEATHER. Rows for April 27 and 28.

A Power Press For Sale.

We have for sale a POWER PRESS, which will be sold at a low price. Where it can be made serviceable, a first rate bargain can be effected.

MAY DAY.—This festive day, which is usually supposed to herald the advent of Summer, was introduced by a Winter visitor. The morning sun was welcomed by a decided frost which spread a coat of ice wherever a liquid element was exposed to its action. A cheerful fire was unmistakably comfortable, and an overcoat for a morning walk was no burden to bear.

Thus far, the season has been a remarkable one. Early warmth, late cold, and a parched earth has characterized it. Buds and leaves have been started in time to test their resistive qualities against unfavorable weather, and vegetation has been kept in a chrysalis state, spasmodically struggling to leave its shell and venturing out only at the risk of a pinched nose or a frost-bitten countenance. Hope, rather than expectation, seems now to be the prevalent feeling as to the abundant supply of the fruits and grains which a propitious season would ensure.

DISSOLUTION AND CONTINUANCE OF BUSINESS.—A notice in to-day's paper announces the dissolution of the firm of Benton & Co., cigar manufacturers, and an advertisement for Mr. W. P. Woodward, one of the members of the firm, informs the public that he continues the business of the firm at the old stand opposite the Hyatt House. Mr. W. manufactures the well-known "Benton cigars," and has in addition, a general assortment of cigars and tobacco. His advertisement, to which we call attention, will be found in another column.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—"Benton's" cigars have passed into a proverb among smokers. An advertisement in to-day's paper states the fact that Mr. Benton has opened a shop on the east end of Milwaukee street bridge, where a general supply of cigars and tobacco may be found, and where the particular article bearing his name may be procured. A dissolution of the firm of which Mr. Benton was a member has led to the opening of this establishment, and the commencement of business in an individual capacity. See his advertisement.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, May 1, '90. EDITORS GAZETTE.—I see by your Extra that "Carman's Negative Glue" will not hold the platform, therefore I wish to state that I have a Positive Cement that will hold it tighter than a wedge. For sale and instructions given to the unfettered. Yours, G. R. CURTIS.

For the Daily Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have read the communication of your correspondent "Justice," designed to correct my statement in relation to the condition of the first ward fund, in which he states that "The funds belonging to the first ward, have not been misapplied to the extent represented by T." The writer of that article and the present, being entirely unacquainted with the city affairs and anxious to ascertain as far as practicable the condition of the city finances, undertook to examine into the situation of the respective funds, and especially the first ward fund, with a view to see what could be done towards the improvement suggested by your original article. After some inquiry he ascertained that there was reported a balance due to the first and fourth ward funds, as stated in my previous communication. It was found not to be an easy matter to ascertain exactly how the affairs of the city had been transacted, or the exact amount of monies due to or from any particular fund.

The writer of this heard the late mayor and several of the aldermen, just before the new board came into office, state distinctly that a decree had been obtained by Mr. Bailey in the early part of the year 1859, to foreclose the right of the city in the lot and brick school house in the first ward, and that there was no money in the treasury belonging to the city, out of which to pay that decree. That all the funds authorized by the city charter had been overdrawn, except the first ward fund, and that, the said mayor and several of the aldermen together with the city attorney, directed the city treasurer to pay that decree out of the first ward fund, and that such payment was made by the treasurer accordingly.

Upon inquiry I ascertained that on or about the 7th of June, 1859, the late treasurer paid, in cash, to Messrs. Sleeper & Norton, attorneys for Mr. Bailey, \$371 in full satisfaction of said decree.

Having examined the several reports of the city treasurer, filed with the clerk since September 1st, 1859, I find that on the 4th of September, 1859, there was reported a balance to the credit of the first ward fund, of \$656 76.100. On the 14th of March, 1859, there was reported a balance to the credit of the first ward fund of \$656 76.100, and that must have been about the balance to the credit of that fund on the 7th of June, 1859, when the said decree was paid, because at that time, as I understand, every other fund except the fourth ward fund appears by the treasurer's reports, to have been over drawn. On the 1st of February, 1860, there was reported a balance to the credit of the first ward fund of \$555 35.100, and that sum is still the balance reported by the late and present treasurer to be standing to the credit of the first ward fund.

At each of the periods above mentioned there was reported a debit balance against the 2d and 3d ward funds, and the general and school funds were also overdrawn, and I therefore do not yet understand that my communication was incorrect when I stated that a "considerable portion of the first ward fund had been misapplied for city school purposes." If it be true that at the date of the payment of that decree, all the other funds had been overdrawn, except the 1st and 4th ward funds, that money must

have belonged to the 1st and 4th ward funds, not merely levied for that purpose, but actually collected and on hand. When the general or school fund is overdrawn, no more money can be drawn or ordered given, payable out of either of these funds, nor could the funds belonging to either of the ward funds be legally applied to any purpose other than local improvements in the respective wards; but the first ward fund, not being overdrawn, was applied to the payment of the city school purposes, and therefore was so far misapplied. May 1st, 1860.

AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.—The train which passed through our streets to day was destined for Nebraska. It consisted of two families of the name of Smith, from the town of Jefferson, Jefferson county, comprising 15 persons, 3 teams, 33 horned cattle and 6 horses.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.—The agent for the sale of the above machines, having been called away temporarily, would notify the citizens of Janesville that he has again returned, and is ready to wait upon them, either to machines or in giving those who have them any instructions in their management. He is at the American House. may1dt H. D. BROUGHTON.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—As Mr. George Mansfield was leading a span of horses on Pleasant street yesterday, one of them kicked him in the face, crushing the arch bone of the cheek, knocking out two front teeth, and inflicting a dreadful wound upon the side of the face. He was attended by Drs. Tient & Palmer and is doing well.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Those desiring the safest and cheapest protection for their families, can secure it in our Wisconsin company. It has already become, in reality, a state institution, having agents and patrons among the best business men in all the principal towns in the state. It is no longer a matter of doubt that life insurance can be conducted as well in Wisconsin as in Connecticut or any other eastern state.

Thus while day demands that men should insure their lives, it also demands that they should keep their money for investment at home. Confident that our success has been more than equal to that of the most "unprecedented," we would cordially invite all our citizens to call at the office, south-west corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, and examine for themselves.

S. S. DAGGETT, Pres't. A. W. KELLOGG, Sec'y. Messrs. Pingley & Harlow, produce dealers, and Capt. Geo. S. Dodge will receive applications for insurance in this home company, and will also be happy to give information as to the condition thereof, to any one desirous of being informed. apr13dawly

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MAY 1, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were still larger today than yesterday, and notwithstanding the heavy decline in the Chicago market, buyers lowered their views only to be pushed, selling at 1.00 1/2 for milling spring, and 1.00 1/4 for shipping—choosing with good demand at these figures. Receipts of other grains light and prices unchanged.

We made up prices as follows:

WHEAT—milling spring 1.00 1/2; good to choice milling spring at 1.00 1/4; common to fair shipping, 1.00 1/4.

CORN—shelled, per 60 lbs. 42c; ear per 70 lbs. 30c.

OATS—in fair request at 25c per bushel.

HARLEY—in good request at 15c per 100 lbs. fair to choice.

RYE—available at 60c per 60 lbs. None coming from the Harbors and Seal Store.

POTATOES—plenty at 20c per bushel for good to choice ones.

TIFFIN SEED—scarce and in demand at 22c 1/2 per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—plenty at 11c.

EGGS—in fair demand at 7c per dozen.

HIDES—green, 50c; dry, 40c.

FLOUR—spring at 20c, 25c, 30c.

POULTRY—chickens, 60c; turkeys, 75c.

Chicago Market.

Monday Evening, April 30.

Wheat lower—extra club, 112; No 2 spring, 1.05a.

Flour, 5.25a.50. Oats quiet. Rye and barley firm. Corn in good demand, 19c.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FLOWER SEEDS!

FROM R. K. Mils & Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Thompson & Co., N. Y.; Briggs & Bro., Rochester, the largest and finest assortment ever brought to Janesville, at the Harbors and Seal Store.

JAPAN APPLE PIE MILLON SEED!

Genuine Hubbard Squash! apr14dwat HARDWARE & SEED STORE.

Strawberry Plants!

Orders for Wilson's Albany Seedling Plants to be sent direct from Albany, can be left for a few days at the (april) HARDWARE & SEED STORE.

SEED POTATOES.—50 lbs. Early June.

50 lbs. Early York—seed from New Jersey, just received at the Harbors and Seal Store. R. K. BARROWS.

WHY NOT IN YOUR CASE!

Before Investing a Dollar in

BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER,

Call at the Sign of the Big Boot!

And Examine Our Stock:

We not only CAN but WILL Sell

A Good Article for Less Money!

than can be bought of any other house in this city.

Particular Attention

is called to our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

Always on Hand!

and will

Make to Order on Short Notice!

Ladies' and Gents' Wear.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE.

JANESVILLE, April 24, 1860.

NEW SPRING CHALKS.

april24dwat

MCKEY & BRO.

AMERICAN CLOTHING HOUSE. 3000 BUSINESS MEN. CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLD ON!

Don't go to Pike's Peak,

FOR THE

PEOPLE OF ROCK COUNTY!

HAVE JUST DECIDED THAT

AND SAY THAT

M. H. HARSH'S

Young America Clothing House

was, is now, and still is to be, the

GREAT EMPORIUM FOR CLOTHING.

Stop in at the Young America and get your outfit, for it is well known that this is the place to get

BARGAINS!

The jury in the above case were some of the ablest

inhabitants of Rock county, and having known HARSH, his place of business, his goods, and his many dealings, could not but give us just as a decision.

The Wisconsin delegation to Charleston are all fitted out with clothing such as may be found at

HARSH'S

Now can there be, is there, or has there ever been the least doubt that

HARSH'S

is THE place to buy goods that IS goods. In fact every- body declares that

Harsh is "Sound!"

and knows what he purchases, and does not take up with shop shop trash to bring here and sell people with.

HARSH

keeps on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

In endless variety, such as

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and Hose!

In line also a large assortment of

Coats, Vests and Pants!

In Harsh's store may be found

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys,

at from 35 cents to \$5.

THIS STOCK HAS BEEN PURCHASED FROM THE

First Manufacturing

And Outfitting Houses in the Union!

And must and shall be sold at a small profit, for the services of

Mr. A. B. McLean,

an experienced cutter, have been engaged, and these

creating a Coat, Vest or Pants cut in the

VERY LATEST STYLE!

and made up in the very best manner, can get them here at as reasonable terms as at any other house in the city.

This is no Rotary Concern!

set up on wheels to travel from place to place, but will always be found on the east side of State Street, Janesville, with ready and obliging clerks to show goods at all times, with ready buyers and workers willing to show you around the entire establishment, and be happy to meet again at any future time.

Moses Harsh,

DEPARTMENT OF THE

Genuine Young America Clothing House!

In P. Myers, Esq. Block, JANESVILLE.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE!

G. H. GRAHAM acknowledges the flattering support

of his friends and patrons the people of Rock, Dane and Green counties that he entertains his business south of the Excelsior Hotel, where there can always be found a choice and well-selected stock of every article sold in

A First Class Family Grocery Store!

Buying for cash, at the lowest cash prices, and giving no credit, he can sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. He invites all dealers to purchase at the best advantage, to give him a call.

All Kinds of Farmers' Produce

bought and the highest market price paid in cash, or goods at cash prices.

60c The citizens of Janesville will find my store as desirable a trading place as can be found in the city. Goods delivered free of charge. apr14dwat

Just received a prime lot of choice varieties of SEED POTATOES, including Moscow, Chippewa, Platyanka, Early June, and others. These can always be found at a choice and well-selected stock of every article sold in

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Janesville Light Company for the

election of Directors, will be held at the office of Jackson A. Dinsdale, first floor, in the city of Janesville, on Monday, the 7th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Secretary, in this city.

J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

JANESVILLE, April 14, 1860. apr14dwat

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Janesville Light Company for the

election of Directors, will be held at the office of Jackson A. Dinsdale, first floor, in the city of Janesville, on Monday, the 7th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Secretary, in this city.

J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

JANESVILLE, April 14, 1860. apr14dwat

WOOD FOR SALE.

Wood to be sold at \$4.00 per cord, delivered to any part of the city. For sale by B. Dinsdale's Clothing Store, Young America Block, Janesville.

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Fig. Fine Cut, Cheviot and Smoking Tobacco, Seagrams, Maccabey and Harper Shuff, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, etc., also, Liquors, Groceries and Glass Ware, all at prices to correspond with the times, at the old stand on Main street.

O. F. MEYER & BROTHER.

English and Canada Grown Peas.

Early June, Early Kent, Bula Improved, Champion of Rags, Strawberry or Profite, early grown, 8 in. high, Bula Improved, early grown, 8 in. high, Large White Marrowfat.

Black Eye Marrowfat.

at Harbors and Seal Store. R. K. BARROWS.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World—By Robert

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

APRIL 6th, 1860.

NOTICE!

On and After Monday, April 9th,

I Shall Close My Books

and sell no more goods on credit to any person whatever.

Parties Need Not Apply for Credit!

"for a few days only," for if they do

they will positively be refused!

for the credit Card is entirely played out with me.

P. S. All persons indebted to me are

NOTIFIED FOR THE LAST TIME!

that unless their demands are settled IMMEDIATELY, they will be left with the proper officers to be ground out as soon as the regular will will do it.

M. C. SMITH, Jr. ap14dwat

New Arrival of Carpets

AT THE

NEW YORK CASH STORE!

RECEIVED this day, J. Crossley & Son's best Brn

sets Carpets, of beautiful patterns and superb goods. Also a new lot of

SUPER INGRAINS!

splendid patterns, warranted all wool, that we are selling

at fifty cents per yard. They are the cheapest Carpets ever before offered for sale in this city.

M. C. SMITH, Jr. ap13dwat

Spring Arrangements!

AT THE

NEW YORK CASH STORE!

A NEW DEAL.

SALES FOR CASH ONLY!

POSITIVELY

No Credit Given at this Store!

I am now receiving my Spring Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

HATS AND CAPS,

and to sum up the matter in a few words,

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THIS STATE!

all brought for cash within the last three weeks at the

lowest prices, and will be sold for Cash, and on other easy, at

LOWER PRICES

than ever before sold in Janesville. As I shall do an

exclusive cash business, my prices will be lower than

any other store in the city. M. C. SMITH, Jr. ap14dwat

Stella Shawls!

200 STELLA SHAWLS this day received, among

which are one hundred of all colors, large size, all wool, which we are selling at 50c each—usually sold at 80c each. Also, some of the finest shawls in the market—very wide French borders. Also

100 Single and Double Brochu Shawls!

that we are selling at one-half of their actual value.

April 7, 1860. M. C. SMITH, Jr. ap14dwat

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.

Our stock of these goods is the best ever before offered in this city, which we are manufacturing to order in the latest and most fashionable style.

April 7, 1860. M. C. SMITH, Jr. ap14dwat

CARPETS!

Great Reduction in Price of Carpets!

WE have reduced our prices of carpets about 25 per

cent. We have just received the best assortment to be found in this city, at all prices from 2 shillings per yard up to the finest carpet made. Persons buying carpets will save money by examining our stock before purchasing. Also

Cocoon and Canton Matting! M. C. SMITH, Jr. ap14dwat

Hats and Caps.

THE best assortment of good hats to be found in this city just received.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

DRESS SILKS!

THE largest assortment of fancy dress silks to be found in this city, just received. Also, some

MAGNIFICENT ROBES!

the best goods ever before offered for sale in this city, now on sale at the

Wall Paper!

A large and well selected stock of Wall Paper and

gilding, comprising the most recent styles, and at greatly reduced prices, just received. Remember the place to buy Wall Paper is at

NEWELL'S, 14th Street. March 14th, 1860. mar14dwat

NEW GROCERY

AND

Liquor Store!

GILBERT TARRANT & CO. have opened in the store

one door east of the Agricultural Store, a

New Family Grocery and Liquor Store!

which they will keep stocked at all times with a large and superior assortment of

Every Article

appertaining to their line of business.

AGENCY FOR

SAND'S CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE

